

LATEST CABLE NEWS.

Salisbury and Schouvaloff Disagree on Asiatic Matters.

PERSECUTED PARNELL.

France Proposes to Reduce the Term of Military Service.

COOPER IN THE TRAP.

Lady Clara Vere de Vere in a London Police Court.

ARMING ALSACE.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

LONDON, Oct. 16, 1879.

The agricultural distress prevailing in several districts of Hungary is increasing.

A despatch from Berlin to the *Pall Mall Gazette* says that Prince Bismarck is suffering from neuritis, and that his doctors advise entire rest.

The correspondent of the *Standard* at Thymio, in Bunnah, telegraphs that a boat just arrived reports that large bodies of armed men are massing higher up the river.

The Governor of Algeria has issued a circular to the authorities, proposing to extend civil instead of military administration to the whole country, except in the frontier districts.

The Berlin correspondent of the *Times* telegraphs:—"All reports that Prince Bismarck has concluded a defensive treaty with Austria should be received with caution, if not incredulity."

Sir Austen Layard, British Ambassador to Constantinople, who has just returned to the Turkish capital from a tour through Asia Minor, reports that the condition of that country is unsatisfactory, in consequence of disagreements between the European inspectors and the Turkish officials, and bad administration of justice.

The Brussels *Journal de Léve* reports that the Belgian Bishops have given supplementary instructions to the clergy not only to refuse admission to teachers in the communal schools but also to publicly refuse them sacraments. Not only are teachers excommunicated but children receiving religious instruction from them are excluded from first communion.

It is worthy of note, in connection with Prince Bismarck's policy of the purchase of railways by the government, that the shareholders of the Berlin, Potsdam and Magdeburg Railway have failed to respond to the terms proffered by the government for the purchase of that road, a three-fourths majority being necessary to secure the acceptance of the government's terms.

COOPER'S CHANCE OF ESCAPE.

With respect to the case of William Ringgold Cooper, accused of forgery in London, it is not accurate to say, as the *Standard* has done, that the Bank of England solicitors have written to the Charge d'Affaires of the American Legation requesting him to make a formal demand for extradition, to cover the possibility of Cooper's acquittal upon the charge of Messrs. Glyn, Mills & Co., the bankers. No answer to their letter had last night been received.

MORE FORTRESSES FOR ALSACE-LORRAINE.

A Berlin despatch to the *Morning Post* says:—"Field Marshal Count von Moltke has reported to the Emperor, as the result of his recent inspection in Alsace-Lorraine, that a considerable increase of the military defenses will be necessary."

FRENCH MINISTERIAL POLICY.

The correspondent of the *Standard* at Paris says he has reason to believe that immediately on the reassembling of the French Chambers a proposal for plenary amnesty will be presented. The proposition, he says, probably has not the least chance of passing, but there will be considerable excitement on doors which will afford a practical test as to whether the return of the Chambers to Paris was wise.

The French papers publish a semi-official note announcing that the French Minister of War will, experimentally, reduce the term of service of the contingent conscripts of 1878 from five to three years.

GAMBETTA'S POLITICAL POSITION.

The Paris correspondent of the *Daily News* reports that M. Gambetta will shorten his vacation and return to Paris immediately. *La France*, of Paris, publishes a statement from a person in position to know the truth, that M. Gambetta is an entire stranger to the campaign of the *Republique Française* in favor of plenary amnesty, which was initiated by M. Ranc. M. Gambetta does not desire to be involved in this discussion.

SPANISH LIBERAL COALITION.

A Madrid despatch to the *Daily News* says:—"It is officially announced that the intelligence concerning the Spanish liberal coalition sent from here is incorrect. Señors Martos, Moreno, Montero, Rios, the Marquis of Sandoval and the democratic and radical Deputies have arranged with Señors Zorrilla and Salmeron to give up the old intransigent attitude and adopt a broad programme, as near as possible to the constitution of 1869, with universal suffrage; to coöperate the moderate republicans and federalists of the Piz-Margall party, who command a majority in the towns and southern provinces, and to start an agitation in favor of political reforms. Señors Castelar and his friends hold aloof because they are disappointed at the alliance with the federalists, and the federalists themselves have not yet adhered to the coalition, as they prefer a policy of abstention and secret propaganda."

CUBA AND SPAIN.

A Madrid despatch to the *Daily Standard* says:—"The principal conservative newspapers, the *Epoca* and *Politica*, and also leading statesmen like Senor Canovas del Castillo, Senor J. de Elduayen, Governor of the Bank of Spain, and Senor Romero y Robledo, with a majority in both houses of the Cortes, support the views of the Cuban planters on the slavery question. As regards the tariff reforms advocated by General Martinez-Campos, the refiners and sugar growers of Malaga and Andalusia have already nearly defeated, before the Cuban commission, the proposal to repeal the heavy duty now levied to protect their interests. There is so far little probability of a fair compromise between the home and the colonial interests. But most of the Creole liberal members never appeared in the commission. On every question of tariff, emancipation and taxation two distinct series of proposals will be laid before the Cortes."

The *Temps* announces that the Spanish government has decided to accept the offer of certain French houses of a loan of 125,000,000 pesetas, and will

therewith free Cuban customs from the guarantee now absorbing them and devote the customs to the consolidation of the deficits and floating debt created by the civil war.

GREECE AND TURKEY.

The government at Athens has ordered the Greek members of the Turco-Greek Frontier Commission to commence negotiations on the basis of the thirteenth protocol of the Treaty of Berlin. The Porte has already agreed to this basis. The Commission will probably resume work in a week.

THE GREEK FRONTIER QUESTION.

A despatch to the *Times* from Vienna says there seems to be a fair chance that no more time will be wasted in unprofitable discussions as to matters of form by the Turco-Greek Frontier Commission. The several governments, notably France, have advised Greece to accept the Turkish offer to take the thirteenth protocol of the Treaty of Berlin as the basis for negotiations.

LORD DERBY.

The *Daily News* announces prominently that Lord Derby has invited the Marquis of Hartington to stay at Knowsley on the occasion of the latter's visit to Lancashire to attend the great liberal meeting at Manchester. The Marquis will arrive at Knowsley on the 24th inst. The *News* leader says this will be understood to imply that Lord Derby's influence will beneficently be transferred to the liberals.

BRITISH LABOR TROUBLES.

A conference of delegates representing 140,000 miners was held yesterday at Leeds, Mr. MacDonald presiding. A resolution was passed in favor of a national emigration scheme to lessen the competition among miners. The scheme consists of a system of small weekly subscriptions, subscribers after a certain time to ballot for chances to emigrate. Those going to America will receive £6 and passage money; to Australia or New Zealand, £12 and passage money.

ROWING IN ENGLAND.

Boyd is willing to accept the terms proposed by Elliott, with the exception that he refuses to be bound to row against Hanlan in the event that he (Boyd) is victorious. He thinks that he should be left at liberty in regard to subsequent engagements. He has drawn up articles to this effect and proposing to row Elliott on the 29th of December. He has forwarded the articles to Elliott for his approval.

ENGLAND AND RUSSIA.

STAINED DIPLOMACY RELATIONS BETWEEN

THE CENTRAL ASIAN RIVALS—INTERVIEW BETWEEN

SALISBURY REFUSES TO ACCEDE TO AN AGREEMENT TO DIVIDE AFGHANISTAN.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

LONDON, Oct. 15, 1879.

Various rumors that have been floating about in political circles during the past few weeks now seem to take on a more definite character. The following summary of the political situation is based on information which I have succeeded in obtaining from very good authority. Prince Bismarck, during his sojourn in Vienna, has succeeded in securing a secret defensive alliance between the German and Austrian Empires. This alliance is strongly approved by England, though she is not actually a party to the understanding. The relations between England and Russia are at this moment almost critical. The friendly interchanges between the two Powers which were recently observable have given way to evidences of jealous diplomatic questionings. England has been watching with no little fear the progress of the Russian expedition against the Turkic Turcomans and the question of a possible Russian occupation of Herat has been discussed in all its bearings on the now absorbing Central Asiatic question. Russian journals urge the Czar to extend his territory in Central Asia down to the Hindoo Koosh and to secure Herat. On Monday last Count Schouvaloff, the Russian Ambassador, had an interview with Lord Salisbury, when he was instructed to broach the question as to an arrangement respecting Afghanistan.

PROPOSAL TO DIVIDE AFGHANISTAN.

Count Schouvaloff proposed that Russia shall have the jurisdiction of the western part of Afghanistan, while England shall take possession of the western part as far as the Hindoo Koosh. Lord Salisbury declined in the most emphatic, even harsh terms, saying that England would not allow Russia to meddle in any way whatsoever in the matter. He said that the future of Afghanistan has to be settled by England exclusively. Count Schouvaloff persisted in advocating the plans suggested by his government, and seeing Salisbury's stubbornness proposed various other plans of settling the Central Asiatic difficulty. But Lord Salisbury refused to consider these propositions. Thus the interview terminated. Count Minister, the German Ambassador at the Court of St. James, has had several interviews with Lord Salisbury during the past two weeks, and it is believed that his explanations respecting the present political situation on the Continent influenced Lord Salisbury in his unusually emphatic language to Count Schouvaloff. It is also rumored that the English government has lately succeeded in obtaining certain assurances from the Shah of Persia of such a nature as to satisfy Lord Beaconsfield in the event of complications arising between England and Russia Persia will not side with the latter Power.

THE RUSSIAN EXPEDITION.

The Shah's assurance, it is thought, may have resulted from his knowledge of the bad plight of the Russian expedition against the Turkic Turcomans; and Lord Salisbury's emphatic language is probably based on the certainty that in a race for Herat English troops could undoubtedly first reach the goal. All information received here seems to point to the probability that the Russian expedition is moving slowly or has received a definite check. The *Daily News* this afternoon publishes a letter from St. Petersburg, which confirms the news of the defeat of the Russians at Geok-Tepe. The letter says:—"The advance column of the expedition, after an ineffectual assault on Dengli-Tepe, retreated on the main body, which fell back to Bournia during the night."

A despatch from Berlin to the *Standard* says:—"The truth about the Geok-Tepe affair is gradually leaking out. The assault on the

Dengli-Tepe earthworks was made on the Plevna pattern. After an ineffectual cannonade the Russians made a rush with fixed bayonets, but were repulsed and retreated in disorder. The Turcoman cavalry, attacking the Russian flank and rear, created such confusion that when the vanguard reached the main force in reserve, the latter was unable to stem the tide of the retreat and was itself compelled to retire forty miles before order could be restored! According to private intelligence received in St. Petersburg the Russian loss is much greater than the official reports admit.

WHO WON THE BATTLE?

A despatch from Berlin to the *Times* says:—"The Russian press is very impatient about the death of news from the Central Asian expedition, especially as no effort has yet been made to reconcile the apparent contradictions in the two official reports of the recent action at Geok-Tepe. Meanwhile a letter from Tiflis, published in the *Golos*, says that 'grave apprehensions are felt there for the safety of the expedition. The letter describes the inviolable men arriving at Baku as being in a miserable plight, and says that great numbers have died of diphtheria and scurvy, diseases, and that the medical arrangements are inefficient.' Nevertheless, as all Russian newspapers are under the severest government censorship, the reports from these sources are taken with reserve. Russia herself would be the last to admit in Russian newspapers that the expedition is a failure.

QUOTATIONS FROM THE NORD'S NOW FAMOUS

ARTICLE, GENERALLY ATTRIBUTED TO PRINCE

GORTSCHAKOFF—RUSSIA'S POSITION DEFINED.

It is now some twenty-two years since Prince Gortschakoff described the position of his country in one of those epigrammatic sentences that have made him famous—*La Russie ne boude pas; elle se recueille*. The *Nord* develops the same idea in one of those articles which the diplomatic world persist in regarding as bearing an official stamp. It is most powerfully written, but it virtually admits that Russia now stands isolated in Europe. The *Nord* says:—"Russian statesmen will not allow their equality to be disturbed by the noisy and tumultuous demonstrations exchanged between Vienna and Berlin. Russia has seen all this so often before. Without going back further than the present reign she has seen empires crumble to the ground, alliances made and unmade, and the enemies of the eve become the friends of the morrow. Specially as Austria and Germany are concerned, Russia has seen those two Powers, united for the purpose of crushing Denmark, engage in mortal combat, and after the utter defeat of the former once more exchange professions of eternal friendship. Meanwhile, while all these changes and vicissitudes are occurring, Russia is still to the front, having no doubt had ordeals of her own to go through, but with her strength and vitality unimpaired, and steadily pursuing her onward career, while so many things beyond her frontier are passing away for ever. These considerations are calculated to inspire Russian statesmen with a calm and dispassionate view of the events taking place around them. Russia can afford to hear with philosophic indifference the hostile chorus that proclaims her isolation. What they call isolation we call independence. When we see how detrimentally Russian interests have been effected by entanglements foreign to her national genius, such as the holy alliance and other parasitical and injurious elements, it is impossible not to congratulate her on having got rid of all these encumbering and injurious entanglements. To state that Russia is isolated is to place on record the fact that at this present hour there is not a single Power in Europe which has any moral claim upon her beyond what her duties as a great civilized State entail upon her—that there is not a single Power in Europe in whose favor she can feel compelled to disregard her own interests. This is all profit for her. She has paid her debt without calculating her sacrifices in the discharge of the duties she had assumed toward the Eastern Christians. Her task in this respect is considerably lightened, and it now only remains for her to watch and see that her work is not undone. The people whose cause she has taken up she has put in a fair way of living and thriving. As regards the other Christian populations of the Ottoman Empire the care of their protection devolves upon all the great Powers. On that ground, again, the action of Russia is free than it was. This same freedom of action is a great strength in itself when it is possessed by such a State in Russia—a strength useful for domestic development, and not less available for influence abroad, whatever Vienna politicians may think to the contrary. Russia, therefore, can afford to disregard the presumptuous clamor of those who tell her she is played out. A State of her importance is not to be extinguished by a few newspaper articles, and were she ten times more isolated than she is said to be, no change of importance can be effected in Europe without her assent. The *Nord* proceeds to endeavor to reduce to insignificance the consequence of Prince Bismarck's trip to Vienna, and describes the inference drawn from it by the *Gazette* as a "phantasmagoria as hollow as Lord Beaconsfield's protectorate of Asia Minor." It is evident that the irritation felt at St. Petersburg is intense.

PARNELL'S POLICY.

ANTI-RENT DEMONSTRATION AT BELFAST—

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS THREATENED AGAINST

THE LEADER OF THE AGITATION IN IRELAND.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

LONDON, Oct. 15, 1879.

There was an anti-rent demonstration at Belfast this evening, at which Messrs. Parnell and Biggar spoke. Resolutions were passed declaring that at no time in the history of Ireland was the want of a native Parliament more clearly demonstrated than by the present alarming distress and by the continued and deliberate hostility of the English government to Irish prosperity; that the establishment of a peasant proprietary was the only practical and final solution of the land question. Disturbances were expected at the meeting in consequence of the strong feeling of Orangemen against Mr. Parnell, but no trouble was reported. A well informed correspondent estimates that fifteen thousand persons were present at the Belfast meeting. Mr. Parnell's speech was of the usual violent character. He said the English government had remained indifferent, though it knew the distress approaching would be as bad as that of the famine years—1847.

PARNELL TO VISIT AMERICA.

The London *Daily Globe* this afternoon states it is reported from Dublin that the Irish government authorities contemplate taking legal proceedings against Mr. Charles S. Parnell, the home rule leader. The *Globe* understands that Mr. Parnell, in response to several pressing invitations, will go to America at the end of November, after the termination of his political tour in England for the organization of the Irish vote. A great anti-rent meeting has been summoned, to be held at Ennisceorthy on the 26th inst.

ENGLISH PAPERS ASK HOW FAR MR. PARNELL

SHALL BE ALLOWED TO GO—A NICE QUESTION OF GENEOLOGY.

London *Penny Press* says:—"It is worse than useless to blind ourselves to the fact that serious difficulties are likely to arise in Ireland. We read of

threats used to hitherto popular landlords—landlords in connection with whom it is absurd to talk of rack-renting or injustice; of violent language used at meetings by priests; of wholesale refusals to pay rent at all, and of arrangements for a more thorough agitation throughout the winter. The most casual or the most convincing leaders in the London press will do nothing to avert the state of anarchy which is fast approaching. When will it be time for 'something to be done'? When how many landlords and agents have been shot? How far are Mr. Parnell and his followers to be allowed to go? If a man goes into the streets and by his language creates a disturbance he is held responsible for that disturbance. Mr. Parnell is preaching doctrines that can only end in bloodshed. Will he be held responsible for that bloodshed? It is useless for him to say that by 'standing together,' and his other phrases, he only means resistance by legal means. To advise a man to stay in another man's house, refusing either to pay rent for it or to go, is to advise him deliberately to break the law. It may be right that the land of Ireland should be taken from the present landlords and given to the present tenants. But until it is so taken the tenants must wait for possession. It is worth noting that in the south and southeast of Ireland at any rate the gentry who talk of 'the land our birthright,' 'saxon' and 'alien' landlords, &c., are the descendants of Englishmen who came over with those landlords' ancestors at the time of Queen Elizabeth or of Cromwell. I fancy it would be rather difficult to trace out the descendants of the natives they dispossessed. If we once began this sort of thing, too, it would be difficult to know where to draw the line. The haughty Normans who came over with William the Conqueror should yield back their land to the conquered Saxons. Even Mr. Freeman would find it rather difficult to arrange the matter."

"BEAUTY AND THE BEAST."

STORY OF THE TWO FAIR MATRONS WHO

BRAVED A JOURNALISTIC MONSTER IN HIS

LAIR—THE MONSTER HOWLS, APOLOGETICALLY, BUT BEAUTY SPARES HIM NOT.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

LONDON, Oct. 15, 1879.

Adolph Rosenberg, editor and publisher of a so-called "society" paper, *Toten Talk*, who was arrested early last Saturday morning by Detective Cluser on a charge of libel preferred against him by the celebrated beauty, Mrs. Langtry, and also by Mrs. Cornwallis West, appeared this morning in the Guildhall Police Court. He came out of his cell and looked very dejected. He had been unable to obtain bail for £2,000, the sum fixed by the Court for his bail when arraigned. The attendance to-day was very large. Mr. Edward Lewis, the counsel for the insulted Mrs. West, who at the preliminary hearing of the case last Saturday alluded to the libels for which the prisoner was arrested as the "vilest and filthiest lies on record," was present, while Mr. Montagu Williams represented Mrs. Langtry. The defendant was represented by Mr. Beard. The complaint was called upon for his answer to the charge with which he was accused—viz., of publishing an article on Saturday, the 4th of this month, entitled "Mrs. Cornwallis West at Home," also publishing the announcement that Mr. Langtry was about endeavoring to obtain a divorce suit from his wife, and that His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales and other individuals are mentioned as co-respondents; further, that the petition in the divorce suit could be seen at Somerset House.

AMBIGUOUS APOLOGY AND TREACHERY.

The preliminaries being disposed of the prisoner made an abject apology to the offended parties, regretting that he should indirectly have been the cause of annoyance to estimable ladies. He pleaded ignorance of the writing in question about Mrs. Langtry's divorce, and gave the name of the journalist who had written the paragraphs. He went on to state that he employed a detective to search the divorce records, and it was on the detective's report that the allusion to the petition had been printed. He denied that there was any malice in what had been recorded in his paper, the supposed facts being given as bona fide news. Owing to the matter having become town talk it was impossible for him to find the detective. He was, however, now present. In reply to a question made to the prisoner as to the terms of payment existing between him and the writer of the paragraph concerning Mrs. Langtry's divorce he replied:—"The question of payment was to have been settled when the writer wrote out his short-hand notes of the divorce petition to Sir James Hannen."

THE PRISONER SENT TO NEWGATE.

Rosenberg then made another abject apology to both ladies and their families, and begged the Court to reduce his bail, as he was suffering from illness and great mental depression. Mr. Montagu Williams then rose and in sarcastic terms protested against the reduction of Rosenberg's bail. He rehearsed the prisoner's cowardly, cruel and wanton attacks on his client, and concluded by saying that he thought the atmosphere of Newgate would be most salutary for the prisoner, and Surgeon Gibson, of that place, would give every requisite consideration to his case. These remarks produced loud laughter in court. The prisoner was then committed for trial at the Sessions, the bail remaining the same as before.

CONVENTION OF KNIGHTS.

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 15, 1879.

Some time since the Catholic Union Knights of this city decided to call a national convention of the union knights of the United States and of Canada to assemble in this city, for the purpose of forming a Grand Union of Catholic Knights, and invitations were sent to all Knights of the order, requesting them to send delegates to a national convention to be held in this city. This Convention assembled to-day at Kane's Hall, and the only delegates present, except those from the Baltimore associations, were John McCormack, representing the Knights of St. James, of Cincinnati, and Lewis H. Lannan, representing the Knights of St. Peter, Washington city. The delegates numbered fifteen, and the Convention organized with James Donnelly, of St. Martin's, Baltimore, as president. A committee was appointed to draft a constitution and the Convention adjourned until to-morrow.

MURDERED BY CATTLE THIEVES.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 15, 1879.

Near Mendocino this morning the Sheriff's posse in search of cattle thieves were fired on from a bush by one, Thomas Kollard was killed, Volunteer Wright fatally injured and others slightly wounded. Reinforcements have been sent out.

GRANT IN OREGON.

ENTERTAINMENTS IN PORTLAND—A VISIT TO

THE CASCADES.

PORTLAND, Oct. 15, 1879.

General Grant visited Mechanics' Pavilion last evening, and attended the ball given there by the George Wright Post, G. A. R. The interior of the building was very handsomely decorated. The number of persons present was estimated at one thousand. General Grant was presented to many of his old comrades in arms, and passed a half hour very pleasantly. The General and his party left here for the Cascades this morning. In the evening he will attend Newman Theatre by special invitation and witness the military drama "Durs." On Thursday he will visit Salem by special train and return on Friday morning. He will be present at a grand concert given at Turn Hall by the Handel and Haydn Society. Friday morning General Grant and party are expected to sail on the St. Paul for San Francisco.

THE PRINCESS LOUISE.

MONTREAL, Oct. 15, 1879.

Eleven state rooms have been set apart on board the Sarmatian for the exclusive use of the Princess Louise and suite. They are all on the port side of the ship immediately adjoining the main saloon and have been especially fitted up for the occasion. It is said that General Sir Fenwick Williams will accompany the Princess on the voyage to England. She leaves on Friday afternoon.

CANADIAN AFFAIRS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

OTTAWA, Ont., Oct. 15, 1879.

Officers of the Geological Survey, now engaged in the North-west territory, have discovered extensive coal beds in the neighborhood of Nelson River, which is likely to give an impetus to recommendations of Professor Hind and Colonel Dennis, Deputy Minister of Interior, for the despatch of an expedition to test the possibility of navigating Hudson's Bay and straits three or four months of the year.

THE PREMIER COMPLIMENTED.

Sir John A. Macdonald has been tendered a banquet by the Conservatives of Ottawa, to take place during the month of November.

NAVIGATION INTERRUPTED.

The city has been filled to-day with dense smoke, said to come from burning pine forests in Vermont, which are reported as having been many miles. Between fog and smoke mariners are having a hard time. It is almost impossible to navigate the St. Lawrence. Forwarders are much embarrassed by detention of their barges.

SETTLEMENT OF THE NORTHWEST.

Sixty-three thousand acres of land and homestead rights in North West Territory and Manitoba have been taken out during the present year.

ROUGH ATTACK CIRCUS MEN.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

WILMINGTON, Del., Oct. 15, 1879.

While the circus men of Barnum's show were leaving the circus grounds to-night with their wagons they were pelted with stones by a gang of roughs, numbering about three hundred, who chased them through the city, pelting them with showers of stones, causing the horses and elephants to stampede. The roughs also threw a brickbat at one of the elephants, and a number of persons received injuries from flying stones and bullets. One man had one eye put out.

AMERICAN GASLIGHT ASSOCIATION.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Oct. 15, 1879.

The American Gaslight Association began its seventh annual session here this morning. Vice President W. H. Price, of Cleveland, Ohio, is in the chair. The association is composed of superintendents and managers of gas companies throughout the country, and the meetings are held for a general discussion upon the manufacture of gas, &c. The session will continue to-morrow and Friday. The following officers were elected for the coming year:—President, W. H. Price, of Cleveland, Ohio; Vice President, General A. H. Hickman, of Cincinnati, Ohio; J. P. Harrison, of Hartford, Conn., and G. A. McMillen, of Washington, D. C., Secretary and Treasurer.

FOREST FIRES.

BROOKVILLE, Ont., Oct. 15, 1879.

Bush fires are raging near Westport. Over four hundred acres of brush have been burned, and there are fears for safety. Other fires are reported in various parts of this and adjacent counties.

LEARNERS, N. H., Oct. 15, 1879.

Forest fires are raging on Grantham Mountain, and much damage has been done to valuable timber land. Gangs of men are lighting the flames. Numbers of farm buildings are in imminent peril. Hundreds of acres have been burned over, and nothing but rain can stay the increasing progress of the fire.

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., Oct. 15, 1879.

A fire has been raging in the woods north of this place during the past two days. As it threatened property and the residence of a prominent citizen, the Fire Department was called out this morning, and a general call was made later in the day for volunteers. The whole western part of the State is enveloped in dense smoke from forest fires.

CONCORD, N. H., Oct. 15, 1879.

It is reported that a fire broke out yesterday on woodlands owned by Mr. E. A. of Concord, which burned over considerable territory, and consumed about two thousand cords of wood belonging to Sullivan & Cutting.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

Reading, Pa., is in fear of a water famine.

William Spencer, of Lansingburg, was killed by the cars in Troy yesterday.

Joseph McCusker, telegrapher of Williamstown, was killed by the cars at Adams, Mass., yesterday.

W. T. & H. Barber's distillery, at Warehouse Point, Conn., was burned yesterday. It had been idle two years. Loss, \$5,000.

A fire in the old wing of the State Hospital at New Haven caused a loss of \$2,000. Six patients were in the ward and were safely removed.

N. Douglas Parks, a clerk in the Eastern (Pa.) Post Office, was arrested yesterday on a charge of rifling letters, and is in default of \$2,000 bail.

Mrs. Seymour Talmadge, of Stillwater, N. Y., blew out a kerosene lamp Tuesday night, when it exploded, burning her so severely that she died.

The large washhouse of the Vermont Copper Mining Company at Pittsford, Vt., was burned Tuesday, throwing 150 people out of work. Loss, \$5,000.

At Newport, R. I., on Tuesday, the son of the late John Winthrop Chandler, of this city, sustained a fracture of the skull and other serious injuries by being thrown from a horse.

Ex-Governor James M. Smith, Campbell Wallace and Samuel Burnett were appointed railroad Commissioners for the State of Vermont yesterday. The Legislature was to adjourn last night.

Stevens and Campbell, two men of bad repute, have been arrested at their homes, in Holden, Mo., on suspicion of being engaged in the robbery of an express messenger at Gladstone a week ago. They are in Kansas City Jail.

In a dense fog yesterday morning a west bound passenger train of the Lake Shore Railroad ran into a freight train near Clayville, Ohio.

Three clerks in the mail car were slightly hurt and one lady passenger was bruised, but not seriously.

A meeting of Southern railroad managers yesterday, in Baltimore, decided that the time of the night train going north from Washington to 9:45 instead of 10:15 and the morning train from Washington South to 7 o'clock instead of 6:30 from November 1.

AN EDITOR HORSEWHIPPED.

Barnard Beyer, editor of the *Hudson County Democrat*, published in Hoboken, was last night horsewhipped by Mrs. Pigott, of No. 36 Fifth street, that city. It is stated that he had circulated stories unfavorable to the lady, who, armed with a whip, and supported by her husband, has been looking for him for two or three days. The wife was taken to place near the park, created considerable excitement in Hoboken.

LITERARY CHIT-CHAT.

Charles Reade is getting so deaf that it is almost impossible to converse with him. Perhaps that is the reason he is so cross nowadays.

A new edition of "Ruskin's Stones of Venice" will be brought out by John Wiley & Sons.

That bright little paper, the *Art Interchange*, has hit upon the plan of getting experts to write its book notices. For example, Mr. R. H. Stoddard writes of "D. D. on 'Spencer's Data of Ethics.' The Art de